

Secretarial Notes on The Third Annual Conference of Deans and Advisers of Men of Mid-Western Institutions, Held at the University of Iowa, April 14-16, 1921.

The first session of the conference was called to order in the Committee Room of the Old Capitol Building shortly after four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, April 14. Representatives of sixteen institutions were present.

ROSTER

Name	Dept.	Frat.	Position	Institution
Thos. A. Clark	English	A. T. O.	Dean of Men	Univ. of Ill.
S. H. Goodnight	German	Kappa Sig.	Dean of Men	Univ. of Wis.
J. A. Bursley	Mech. Eng.	None	Dean of Stu.	Univ. of Mich.
W. G. Hormell	Physics	Delta Tau	Dean of Men	Ohio Wes. Univ.
O. W. Irvin	Physics	None	Dean of Men	Toledo Univ.
Carl C. Engberg	Math.	None	Exec. Dean	Univ. of Neb.
Robert Rienow	None	Beta	Dean of Men	Univ. of Iowa
Stanley Coulter	Biol.	Beta	Dean of Men	Purdue Univ.
E. E. Nicholson	Chem.	Beta	Dean Stu. Aff.	Univ. of Minn.
C. R. Melcher	German	Delta Tau	Dean of Men	Univ. of Ky.
O. M. Stewart	Physics	Phi Psi	Professor	Univ. of Mo.
W. F. Coover	Chem.	S. A. E.	Professor	Ia. State College
J. S. Nollen	Romance	None	Dean	Grinnell College
A. W. Tarbell	None	None	Dean of Men	Carnegie Inst. Tech.
L. I. Reed	None	None	Adviser of Men	Ia. St. Teachers' Col.
P. G. Worcester	Geol.	Delta Tau	Dean of Men	Univ. of Colo.

The President of the Conference, Dean Clark, opened the proceedings with words of greeting and a statement of the general purpose of our meetings, viz., mutual aid in difficulties common to all. Dean Rienow then made announcements regarding local arrangements for the meetings.

STUDENT SELF GOVERNMENT

DEAN NICHOLSON, MINNESOTA

He described the system of student self government in operation at Minnesota as consisting of an All-University Student Council and of a separate College Council for each college on the campus. The All-University Council consists of the chairman of the various college councils with additional members from larger colleges which are entitled by their size to a somewhat larger representation. Its functions are to take charge of all general student elections, to act in advisory capacity in all matters affecting the general student welfare, and to act as an advisory body, when invited to do so, upon disciplinary matters, dishonesty in university work excepted. Its chief function is to coordinate the efforts of the various college councils and to serve as a medium for expressing and influencing student opinion. It is able to build up sentiment. It is the chief guardian of the honor system.

The honor system was founded in the Letters, Sciences and Arts College nearly a decade ago and spread thence to the other colleges. Up to the time of the entry of our country into the war, the question was much agitated and the system was on the whole quite successful. After

the S. A. T. C. quarter, however, cribbing increased immensely in amount. Last year the Student Council of the College of Dentistry gave up the struggle and stated that it could no longer try cases. Dean Nicholson recommended that the honor system be withdrawn from that college and this was done. Last fall, other college councils, too, were swamped, and the students requested that the system be withdrawn from all colleges. This request was also adopted. Now the Council is asking an expression of opinion from all students, a step which will be taken soon. Dean Nicholson believes that the honor system will be reestablished eventually, but that, if it is to be successful, the faculty will have to share responsibility for it with the students. Penalties under the old honor system were sufficiently drastic, but the students broke down under the weight of the entire responsibility. Cooperation, however, seems to promise success.

The idea of faculty-student cooperation is by no means now upon the campus. The University (faculty) Senate committees which deal with student affairs, all have student representation. These committees deal with the auditing of accounts of student organizations, athletics, and student life in general. The All-University Student Council nominates student members for these faculty-student committees, who are then appointed by the President of the University. There is little friction in these committees, the results are good, and Dean Nicholson believes that they have here the beginnings of a system that will work. The outlook for the honor system is gloomy unless the solution be found in a system which shall provide for faculty-student cooperation in both legislation and administrative responsibility.

This presentation was followed by a spirited discussion of the honor system and its degree of success or failure at various institutions.

At Illinois, the honor system has now been in force two years and is functioning reasonably well. The judgment of the youngsters composing the tribunal is not uniformly good, and as a result there are frequent protests from parents, lawyers, ministers, and others against the decisions. The system requires the absence of each instructor from the examinations given in his courses, hence the faculty is not in position to review the evidence. Dean Clark is of the opinion that the system must be modified. The great difficulty in obtaining convictions is that experienced students will usually not bear witness against each other. Under the present honor system, about as many students have been dismissed as under the old proctor system. Freshmen caught in less flagrant irregularities—partial cribbing for a theme, copying from a neighbor in a quiz, etc.,—are dismissed from the course with a grade of fail. Older students are dismissed for a semester or a year, or permanently. About half of the cases are detected by instructors, reasoning from internal evidence in the papers. The other half is reported by students and mostly by freshmen. Little dishonesty is reported by upper classmen.

The University of Iowa was petitioned two years ago to appoint a Student Council. It did so, but the appointment conferred no authority. The Council was told that powers might be granted as it learned to bear responsibility. It does not desire a responsibility which would be accompanied by an obligation to bear witness against fellow students. This year, more than ever before, various sorts of dishonesty have been prevalent upon the campus. There has been much cribbing, much abuse of checks and at least six forgeries have been detected. In the opinion of Dean Rienow, the present time is wholly unsuited to the attempt to establish an honor system. We cannot expect a stream to rise higher than its source; and so long as general conditions in society at large remain as they are, it is futile to hope for a successful honor system among students. It is Dean Rienow's observation that the demands

378
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made at Iowa for student self government and an honor system proceed, not from a high sense of honor, but from resentment toward disciplinary measures taken by the faculty.

A poll of the institutions represented showed that three, viz., Illinois, Missouri and Ohio Wesleyan, have an honor system in all colleges; Michigan has an honor system in three colleges; two, viz., Wisconsin and Toledo, have an honor system in one college only; while ten have no honor system in operation, viz., Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Purdue, Kentucky, Grinnell, Iowa State, Carnegie, Colorado, and Iowa Teachers' College.

Of the sixteen men present, five are chairmen of the discipline committee in their respective institutions, one is secretary, and three are members. Michigan and Iowa have discipline committees with which the Dean of Men is not connected.

Nebraska has had trouble with student discipline, e. g., in the matter of student dancing on midweek evenings. The self governing body voted down all proposed rulings, as well as the proposal of an honor system. This spring a thousand students petitioned to have the Student Council abolished. A referendum was held, but the result was a light vote in which the Council was sustained by a narrow margin, 378 to 358. This is the situation at present. The Student Council is recognized as a failure, but will be given a further trial. The students refuse to have anything to do with an honor system.

The first session adjourned at 6:00 P. M.

At 7:00 P. M. the members of the Conference were guests at a banquet tendered them by the Triangle Club, a faculty organization, in its spacious rooms in the city. A delicious repast, fragrant Havanas and felicitous words of welcome by Professor R. M. Perkins, the President of the Club, prefaced a program in the course of which Deans Clark, Nicholson, Goodnight, Stewart and Bursley spoke upon topics related to those which they were to discuss in the meetings. Professor F. C. Ensign, of the Iowa faculty, concluded the formal part of the program with appropriate remarks upon the Dean of Men, his position in modern university life and his relationship to the other members of the faculty. An hour of informal sociability followed which afforded the visitors a highly prized opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of many members of the Iowa faculty.

On Friday morning at 8:30 the Conference assembled again in the Committee Room.

FRATERNITIES

DEAN CLARK, ILLINOIS

There are at Illinois forty-four socials and ten houseclubs. The rules under which they operate are of their own making, although in almost all cases the suggestion came originally in diplomatic fashion from the Dean. Initiation may not take place until the second semester. To be initiated, a man must have passed at least eleven hours of his work. Also, the organization which wishes to initiate him must have had an average of 3 (equal to C) in the preceding semester. If it has not complied with this requirement, it may initiate only such men as have earned an average of C or better. Freshmen may live in the house from the beginning of the year, but if ineligible for initiation in the second semester, they must get out of the house within a month.

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At the close of last semester, nine fraternities had failed to make the C average and were therefore able to initiate only those pledges who had attained as individuals an average of C or better. The average of all fraternity men was slightly below that of non-fraternity men.

The average of all men in the University was 3.201
The average of all non-fraternity men was 3.222
The average of all fraternities and locals 3.172

(The method of taking the average is by weighting on the basis of five for each hour of A, four for each hour of B, three for each hour of C, two for each hour of D, one for each hour of E or grade of failure.)

The Pan Hellenic has pledging regulations as follows: A man may be rushed and pledged upon reaching the campus. If "lifted", he may not be initiated for six months. Pan Hellenic is now discussing a plan providing for the deferring of actual pledging until the fourth day of the semester, in order to give various fraternities time to see a given man.

In order to aid the fraternities in keeping their men up to the mark, Dean Clark sends out scholarship reports to each upon the work of all freshmen, all specials and all delinquents at the end of October and just before the midsemesters. He then asks the fraternity if he can be of assistance with this or that man. Dean Clark has a confidential adviser in each fraternity who understands that he may talk either "officially" or "unofficially" with the Dean, and that the latter will make no official use of information gained "unofficially". He finds both these confidants and the fraternities as a whole quite willing to cooperate, and the relationship is a helpful one.

Recently there has been formed at Illinois an organization composed of alumni representatives and presidents of each fraternity, including, so far as may be, no faculty men. This group is to deal with general matters affecting fraternity life and it hopes to be able to cope successfully with the drinking problem at homecoming time. It will get out a circular letter in the name of all fraternities and to the alumni of all fraternities asking their cooperation in keeping the reputation of fraternities clear at homecoming time.

Illinois does not have the institution of a house matron in each fraternity. Only one house has a matron who has any degree of social standing.

Professor Stewart reported that having a good matron in each fraternity house at Missouri is the best feature of their fraternity life there. The fraternities themselves would now be entirely unwilling to give them up. The matron has her room and board free and is paid from \$25 to \$75 per month, the amount varying with the duties and responsibilities assumed.

The fraternities at Missouri have the right of entire self determination. They regulate the number and expense of fraternity social affairs. Each fraternity may have one party per year which costs \$10 per man, two costing \$5 per man and any number of informals at \$1.50 per man. Each group must submit an itemized statement of each social affair and the total active membership of the group is used in determining the cost per man.

They also make their own rushing and pledging rules. The rules regarding "pledge lifting" are very stringent. A candidate may not be pledged before reaching the campus. The regulations are well observed. Initiation is permitted after the expiration of one term of residence if the pledge has passed fifteen hours with a grade of "medium". An active who "flunks" more than three hours must move out of the house and may not return until he reinstates himself by a term of good work. Only those chapters which reach a certain average may board and lodge freshmen.

The Pan Hellenic at Missouri has rules requiring chapters to hold study hall hours for all freshmen pledges (a survival of S. A. T. C. practice). Also,

a fraternity which does not make a proper average may not initiate after one term but must allow two to pass.

Fraternity enforcement of these rules was very difficult and inadequate at first. This was the hardest thing to carry through. Now, however, it is quite well done.

Missouri likes the idea of having the Pan Hellenic make its own rules. Since they can be more readily changed, experimentation is easier. Faculty rules made for rigidity and do not permit of trial and alteration so readily.

The success of the Missouri Pan-Hellenic Council is to a large extent due to the fact that it is a form of cooperative government, five faculty men being elected annually by the student members of the Council. These faculty men have voting privileges on practically all questions. The Council has almost unlimited power over any chapter, power given by their constitution and by-laws, not by the faculty.

Professor Stewart was requested to mail to all members of the conference copies of the Pan Hellenic rules at Missouri. Dean Clark was also requested to mail to each member a copy of his last scholarship reports.

Dean Engberg of Nebraska reported his experience with T. N. E. there. It flourished there in former years, died during the war period, but, as a result of a civil war among fraternities this year, it has again been revived. Dean Engberg does not believe that the present group possesses a charter, and he hopes to be able to break up the organization.

Fraternity matters at Nebraska are in the hands of an Interfraternity Council. It consists of one active and one alumnus representative from each fraternity and three faculty members appointed by the Dean. There is a similar organization for women. Each council elects its own chairman.

At Nebraska, too, there has been much difficulty in the enforcement of pledging rules, but this difficulty has now been largely overcome. The fraternities have come to realize that their salvation lies in cooperation and they now pull together much better than formerly. All freshmen pledges are now required to stay in for study every night from Monday to Thursday inclusive. Dean Engberg is now urging upon the Council a similar rule for sophomores.

They have little trouble at Nebraska with drinking in fraternity houses. There was a season of trouble with hip pocket heroes from Omaha who returned to the fraternity dances, but by a "crusade" this practice has been largely broken up.

Dean Engberg and the two councils also carried through a successful boycott against dance hall proprietors and musicians who were charging extortionate prices. They have succeeded in enforcing a price of \$35 for a dance hall, \$2 per man for an orchestra and \$1.25 per plate for banquets.

The matter of midweek dancing has caused much embarrassment, but the rules are now being rigorously enforced.

SCHOLARSHIP REPORTS

DEAN WORCESTER, COLORADO

The passing grade at Colorado is 70. The school has grown from an attendance of 1200 in 1914 to 2200 this year. Statistics kept during this period and averaged for 10 quarters and semesters show the following standings:

All women	80.87
All sorority women	80.88
All non-sorority women	80.87
All men	78.45
All non-fraternity men	79.38
All fraternity men	77.
All students	79.29

Since the S. A. T. C. period the university has been operating upon the quarter system. Grades are reported at mid-quarter and at the end. If a student is down in two or more subjects, he (she) is called before the Dean of Men (Women). At the discretion of this official, parents may be notified of the delinquencies. If a freshman fails to make eight hours, or if an upperclassman fails to make ten hours, he is automatically dropped. Each college has a committee on readmissions of which the Deans of Men and Women are ex-officio members. From 55% to 60% of those dropped are readmitted, but the various colleges differ considerably in their practice.

Illinois has a similar procedure. There, any student is automatically dropped who does not pass in six hours, and he goes on probation automatically if he does not pass in eleven hours. Few are reinstated, although here, too, the practice varies somewhat in different colleges.

At Illinois, twenty-eight men made an average of A last semester. Dean Clark published their names, wrote a note of congratulation to each and called the attention of the respective college deans to the men in their colleges.

At 12 M. the session adjourned and the members were given opportunity to inspect the splendid new brick dormitory, the Quadrangle, accommodating over 300 men. At 1:00 o'clock they repaired to the cafeteria in the building and sat down to a luncheon—so bountiful as to be properly classified as a banquet—as the guests of the Quadrangle Club, the self-governing organization of the dormitory. The student president of the club, Mr. F. E. Thompson, a husky Iowa guard, welcomed the visitors and called upon Mr. C. D. Michaelson, the varsity catcher and a senior proctor, to sketch the history of the organization and to outline its form of administration. This the speaker did in clear and forceful fashion. Four chief proctors, one for each of the four divisions of the building, are appointed annually by the Dean of Men. These in turn select assistants to aid in the administration of regulations. Quiet hours are observed during the class hours and after 7:30 P. M. Drinking and gambling are taboo, smoking is permitted. Each student furnishes his own bedding and towels, but the laundering is taken care of for all. The rates are about \$2.50 per week per man. Food averages about \$1.00 per day in the cafeteria. Students are admitted to the dormitory without regard to classification, state, residence, or race—except that negroes are debarred. Those living in the dormitory during a year are given preference for the following year.

The student government is entirely satisfactory. There has been some difference of opinion over the question of assessing membership dues for financing social affairs, many believing that this would be inimical to the spirit of democracy now prevailing. There is also some feeling that the chief proctors' positions should be made independent of the office of the Dean of Men and that the student government should be absolute. A majority, however, is satisfied that the present cooperative plan is better.

Deans Nollen, Coulter and Melcher spoke in response to invitation, expressing to the hosts the appreciation of the guests and touching especially upon the excellent management of the Quadrangle. They also considered various aspects of the general problem of college dormitories, a question which is now up for consideration in many places. The University of Iowa is the one institution in this part of the country which seems to have had the foresight to secure good, permanent, brick dormitories instead of untenable wooden barracks as a result of the S. A. T. C. experiment.

The afternoon session began at 2:30.

THE REGULATION OF SOCIAL LIFE

DEAN BURSLEY, MICHIGAN

Faculty regulations were adopted at Michigan last year requiring student organizations to register all dancing parties and obtain approval of the same. Parties are restricted to Friday and Saturday nights. Friday night parties must close at 1:00; Saturday night parties at 12:00. Dances are held regularly at the Union and the Armory each Friday and Saturday night. Lectures or concerts under faculty auspices or by outside organizations may be given on any evening without permission; student entertainments, such as Glee Club concerts, Union opera, Comedy Club show, and others must receive authorization and may be given on any evening. The Michigan Opera goes on the road during vacation. The Union gives a "spot light" (vodvil) show each semester.

The liquor situation is serious at Michigan because of the proximity of Ann Arbor to Detroit and Windsor. The fraternities have ruled against drinking in the houses, but it still continues to some degree. There is more of it in the lodging houses. There is also much petty gambling.

The student self government body at Michigan, the Student Council, is too large to act as a whole in many matters. Now a coexistent but independent Advisory Council has been formed, consisting of nine members, three presidents of campus organizations, ex-officio, and six elective members. (Dean Bursley was requested to mail a copy of the constitution of this Council to each member of the conference). The Advisory Council, which, as its name indicates, has now no charter and no power vested in it, promises to be exceedingly useful. Dean Bursley hopes much from its aid.

The Michigan Union holds Saturday afternoon mixers, usually for the freshman or sophomore classes. Dean Bursley finds these questionable because of the informality which necessarily prevails. It is impossible to introduce each to all in conventional fashion and the result is a vast number of "pick-me-up" acquaintances, which, in the speaker's opinion, is highly undesirable.

The question thus raised was debated at some length, many of those present being inclined to think the matter not so serious so long as all were college students. Dean Rienow's contention, however, that the arrival of woman suffrage is going to mean an almost complete shelving of the conventions hitherto observed regarding women, including those pertaining to supervision of women's lodgings, restriction on their going and coming, and chaperonage, did not meet with approval.

SOCIAL LIFE

DEAN COULTER, PURDUE

When it became apparent at Purdue that too many parties were being held, a council of all students was held to consider the matter of social functions. They asked for four informal dances per year for each organization, not more than two each semester, and for one formal, at a hired hall. This arrangement is now in force. The fraternities and sororities were put in charge of the social functions for all students. Arrangements for them are made through a Committee on Social Affairs, consisting of three faculty members and three students.

The expense of a formal usually runs from \$800 to \$1000; that of an informal about \$2 per member of the group. There are five all-university affairs annually which are held in the gymnasium. Of these the Military

Ball, the Cadet Officers' Ball and the Girls' Glee Club Dance begin at 8:00 and close at 12:00; the Junior Hop and the Senior Prom extend until 1:00.

If an organization violates its agreement with regard to number of parties or closing hour, it is notified that it can hold no further parties that semester. Also, a fraternity notably low in scholarship may not hold a house party.

It appears to Dean Coulter that the quality of dancing is improving on the Purdue campus. The chaperoning is done almost entirely by faculty members and their wives, and they give valuable aid in suppressing bad dancing. The Dean of Women, too, is almost invariably present. The present great objection to the social functions is their expensiveness.

While social functions are restricted to week-end nights, departmental societies may meet at any time. Lectures and concerts are also unrestricted as to evening.

Morally, socially, and scholastically, Dean Coulter feels that the situation this year is improved as compared with the two years preceding. Drinking has decreased, and the greatest trouble is caused by returning alumni. Gambling is annoying in a small way, but the amounts won and lost are not large.

Toward the close of the session, the question of the control of fraternity houses during vacation periods was brought up for discussion. It was admitted to be a knotty problem; at nearly all the schools represented, difficulty had been experienced in this matter. It was suggested that the national fraternities might exercise an influence in the right direction. Also that fraternity chapters might be held to a "strict accountability" for what took place in their houses during vacation periods. No solution suggested, however, was regarded as likely to prove effective and the question was left unanswered.

It was at this point of the proceedings that the matter of cooperative management of student affairs, as advocated earlier in the meeting by Dean Nicholson, was again brought up. It was then moved and carried:

"That this conference recommend to the various institutions represented that, in the management of student affairs, the cooperation of students and faculty be developed, so far as local conditions may permit, in preference to either student government or faculty government exclusively".

STUDENT HEALTH

DEAN RIENOW, IOWA

Some two years ago, the speaker communicated with eighty-five institutions relative to their methods of caring for student health and of handling student illness, particularly contagious diseases. This subject, the speaker believes, is only approaching proper recognition as fundamentally important to every college.

As a result of this investigation, a student health department was established at Iowa, consisting of two physicians and two nurses on the campus who attend immediately to all cases of student illness. They are not officially connected with the State Hospital or with the Medical School.

Each student pays a medical fee of \$5 per year, this money going to the support of the student health department. The University physician is a good, general practitioner who conducts physical examinations of all students who enter, is available for all emergency calls, and sends all serious cases to the hospital. The hospital expense to a student who is sent there is greater than the impecunious can well afford, and Dean Rienow feels this difficulty to be serious. He hopes they may be able to devise a hospital insurance plan which may spread the expense and thus relieve the unfortunate ones who must have hospital care and who can least afford it.

Dean Clark reported such a scheme in successful operation for twenty years at Illinois. It is entirely voluntary, and proves most attractive to those whose funds are the most meager. Dean Clark himself handles this system, collects the funds and pays hospital bills.

Ohio Wesleyan has a medical fee of \$5 which all students pay and which guarantees to each student hospital care up to \$75.

Just before the close of the afternoon session, the presiding officer, Dean Clark, appointed, on motion which prevailed, a committee to report on Saturday morning a nominee for the presidency of the conference for the succeeding year, and a recommendation as to the place and time of the next meeting. The conference then adjourned until Saturday at 8:00 A. M.

On Friday evening at 6:30, the Interfraternity Conference of the University of Iowa tendered to the members of the conference an elaborate banquet at the Hotel Jefferson. Approximately two hundred men were assembled, representing every fraternity and house club on the campus. They were splendid types of the American college student who were presented to the visitors in the receiving line and who filled the long tables of the tastefully decorated dining hall. Mr. Louis Tobin, of Delta Chi, the president of the Interfraternity Conference, presided over the post-prandial ceremonies, and Mr. Robert Block, of Sigma Nu, welcomed the guests in a brief address, pleasingly delivered, and expressive of genuine good will toward the work which deans of men are trying to do for fraternities and in cooperation with fraternities. Deans Clark, Worcester, Nicholson and Goodnight spoke on what the fraternities can do for the college, what the college can do for the fraternities, the cooperation of students and faculties in student affairs and the value of interfraternity conferences. Dean Bursley deviated from the topic originally assigned him to speak on the advantages of a men's union and the methods of conducting a successful campaign to obtain one—a peculiarly timely topic for the occasion, since Iowa is in the midst of such a campaign. Dean G. F. Kay, of the College of Arts and Sciences of Iowa, concluded the program with an inspiring address, after which the meeting resolved itself into a smoker, to give opportunity for informal sociability. The occasion was one of unusual interest and enjoyment.

At 8:00 Saturday morning the members of the conference assembled for the completion of their work. In the absence of Dean Edmondson, Indiana, Dean Clark addressed the meeting.

ABSENCES, HOW HANDLED

DEAN CLARK, ILLINOIS

The speaker was the originator of the plan now in operation in Illinois which provides for an absence report from each class daily to his office. A student who cuts in a given course one tenth of the total number of class hours in the semester is automatically dropped from the course. If he thereby reduces his program below fifteen hours, he goes automatically on probation. If he makes a second reduction of his program in the same manner, he is automatically dropped from college.

Dean Clark estimates, however, that not more than 60% of all absences are actually reported by the faculty. This of course tends to defeat the purpose of the system and to render impossible the maintenance of a high attendance average.

A discussion ensued as to the respective merits of daily or weekly absence reports. Illinois and Minnesota find daily reports more advantageous; Colorado and Nebraska find weekly reports less troublesome and believe them quite as effective. Wisconsin goes on the theory that better

results are obtainable by placing upon each instructor the responsibility for the attendance in his own classes. Three consecutive absences, however, are to be reported to the dean of the college.

Illinois accepts no excuses for other than unavoidable absences from a class. Missouri excuses no absence and gives negative credit for absences. Purdue also excuses no absences except for illness.

Minnesota contemplates a rule whereby a student will be automatically dropped from a course whenever his total absences equal the number of credit hours carried by the course, e. g., four absences would debar a student from a four-credit course.

The subject of lodging house agreements was briefly discussed. The form of agreement in use at Wisconsin seemed to meet with general approval. It was moved and carried:

"That this conference go on record as recommending to the institutions represented lodging house agreements and lists of inspected and approved lodging houses for both men and women".

The question of house rules for men's houses was also brought up and upon motion, duly carried.

Deans Bursley, Melcher and Coulter were requested to act as a committee to draft and submit to the members of this conference for approval a set of model house rules for men's houses.

The hour set for the close of the meeting was at hand and there was no time for the presentation and discussion of the last topic.

AUDITING ACCOUNTS OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

DEAN HORMELL, OHIO WESLEYAN

Dean Hormell was requested to send to the secretary in writing a summary of what he had expected to present. The outline follows:

"Of the money paid by a student for his education, about one out of every four dollars passes through the hands of a student treasurer.

Ohio Wesleyan appoints faculty treasurers for the major organizations, who either handle the money, or o k. the bills and sign checks.

Financial reports must be made in the office of the Dean of Men on furnished blanks by the treasurers of both major and minor organizations, except fraternities.

System weak in that the accounts are not audited and fraternities are not included.

Attention is called to the "Report of Managers of Student Activities" published by Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, which contains itemized financial reports of seventy-four organizations, and summarized reports of the eight fraternities and eleven sororities. All money passes through the University treasury, and each organization is assessed for the expense of supervision. Treasurers are coached, and accounts frequently checked up.

The suggestion is made that student treasurers be requested to take a course in accounting, and that the books of the organizations be used for laboratory exercises in the course in accounting."

At this juncture, the president called for a report of the committee appointed on the preceding day to recommend a president, a place and a time of meeting for the ensuing year. The committee placed in nomination the name of Dean E. E. Nicholson for president and recommended that we meet at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, during the second week of April, 1922. The report was unanimously adopted.

In connection with the subject of arrangements for further meetings, it was suggested that many other institutions which had expressed an interest or which might be interested should be invited to send delegates. It was felt, however, that too large a conference might prove more cumbersome and less helpful, and no action was taken. In the meantime, the secretary was instructed to use his discretion in the matter. (He would be glad to have suggestions from all members of this year's conference.)

It was also proposed that the conference of student representatives of self-government organizations be invited to meet at the same time and at the same institution, not as a joint meeting, but with the possibility of joint sessions. On this matter, too, no action was taken.

By a show of hands, it was ascertained that all delegates but one to this conference have their expenses paid by the institution which they represent.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a report of the proceedings of this conference and to distribute copies to all who were in attendance.

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Dean Rienow and to the faculty and students of the University of Iowa for the cordiality of their entertainment and for the perfection of local arrangements which contributed much to both the pleasure and the success of the meeting.

The conference adjourned at 10:00 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. GOODNIGHT,

Secretary.

Madison, May, 1921.